Mr. Jones believes in the saw for "all osteotomies" and having used it in "something like three hundred osteotomies without any mishap," he says "I shall be slow to adopt any other instrument." Osteoclasis is fully considered, but the conclusion arrived at is that "it is difficult to see how this proceeding ever hopes to supersede osteotomy, which is simple, requires no complicated instruments, is free from danger, and yields such excellent results."

Electrolysis is recommended for fibrous naso-pharyngeal polypi when repeated hemorrhages have reduced the patient to such a condition as to forbid a prolonged operation, as by this means the bleeding has been checked, and the bulk of the tumor so diminished as "to render its removal through the ordinary channels an easy matter."

The chapters on malignant tumors of bone are the best in the book, and are so replete with points of interest as to demand full perusal to do them justice. We must, however, take exception to the positive injunction that "no attempt should be made to remove sarcomas of the skull," since the fibrous variety is, and has proved, amenable to operative interference. Sarcomata of the foot are shown to be so apt to generalize that nothing short of amputation at some distance from the disease should be contemplated. Operations for subperiosteal sarcomata of the clavicle are discountenanced, as the disease recurs at an early period. The occurrence of primary carcinoma is admitted, and a case (epithelioma) in the author's practice reported.

In conclusion, let us say that while not exactly our ideal of what such a book should be, it is a decided addition to the literature of the subject, containing, as it does, a condensed account of what of prime importance is known of, or is recommended for, the affections described. Moreover, the author's recommendations carry with them the conviction that they are founded on an extensive clinical experience, and when there are differing plans of procedure we think that Mr. Jones's discrimination is just. In fine, we think that the book is a reliable guide to practice.

C. B. N.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF HEALTHY AND DISEASED URINE. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE. By T. C. VAN NÜYS, Professor of Chemistry, Indiana University. 8vo. pp. 187. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1888.

PRACTICAL URINE TESTING. A GUIDE TO OFFICE AND BEDSIDE URINE ANALYSIS. FOR PHYSICIANS AND STUDENTS. By CHARLES GODWIN JENNINGS, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Diseases of Children, Detroit College of Medicine. 12mo. pp. 124. Detroit: Haynes & Co., 1887.

THE URINE. MEMORANDA, CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL. By J. W. HOLLAND, M.D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, Jefferson Medical College. 12mo. pp. 43. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1887.

VAN NÜYS's volume may, without question, be considered a valuable addition to the literature of this department of medicine. As a chemist, the author has entered thoroughly into the chemical side of the subject; yet the reactions given, and the methods of work described, are so clearly explained that a clinician with ordinary training in medical chemistry will be able to understand all, or nearly all, of them. Nor has the author failed to treat the matter from a clinical standpoint, but has indicated the significance of the various bodies found in the urine, either abnormally present or present in abnormal amount. The first chapter is devoted to the properties of the urine, and to the recognition of its normal organic constituents, including urea, the xanthic group of compounds, kreatin, hippuric acid, indican, and others. The second takes up the inorganic constituents. The third chapter, given to the albumens and sugar, was especially interesting to us. It contains a most convenient tabular arrangement of the various reactions of the albuminous bodies—serum albumen, globulin, hemi-albuminose, peptone, and mucin—a feature which, of itself alone, should render the book of value to every physician. We are pleased to see that the phenylhydracin reaction for sugar is included; though we note the omission of all reference to the tests with bismuth, indigo-carmine, and picric acid, and to the naphthol and thymol reactions. We regret to say that acetone, diacetic acid, oxybutyric acid, and formic acid, of whose exact relation to diabetes and of whose detection in the urine we so much need to know more, are not mentioned by the author. The fourth chapter contains descriptions of other abnormal constituents of the urine, such as bile, blood, leucin, tyrosin, neurin, lecithin, etc., together with the more reliable tests for them. The fifth chapter includes an illustrated description of the sediments peculiar to urine; the sixth consists of a systematic scheme for the qualitative analysis of healthy and diseased urine; gives clear, concise information for the methods of procedure to be employed, and is followed by a similar scheme for the microscopical and chemical study of the urinary sediment; while the seventh chapter takes up the qualitative analysis of calculi. The remainder of the book is occupied by the subject of quantitative examination. This portion is treated very fully, and the author gives descriptions of nearly all the methods employed in quantitative work. Almost one-half of the volume is allotted to this department.

It is but right to correct a mistake regarding an apparatus described here. That, namely, figured as "Green's," for the hypobromite method of estimating urea, is, we believe, the one designed by Marshall, and now used in the University of Pennsylvania. Green's apparatus is illustrated in the fifth edition of Tyson's *Guide to the Practical Examination of Urine.*

Written on a plan entirely different from that of the last work, and only one-half its size, Jenning's little book discusses as briefly as possible the subjects which it must needs contain. "It is the aim of the author . . . to give concise directions for office and bedside testing, embodying all the latest advances that have proved of value," and the aim appears to have been fulfilled. By means of heavy type for headings, and the emphasized words, the book has been made a convenient guide for rapid work. Part I. treats briefly of the chemistry of the urine and of the relative delicacy of the various reactions; and contains, in addition, a large amount of tabularly arranged information as to the diseased states in which alteration of the urinary secretion is present. We have, for example, an etiological classification of albuminurias, and one of hæmaturias, and lists of diseases in which certain of the principal normal urinary constituents are increased or diminished in amount, or in which abnormal substances appear. For ready reference to information of this nature we know of no more convenient publication, especially for the practising physician. Part II. is devoted solely to the analysis of the urine, without further mention of the diseases concerned. Though very comprehensive, including a large number of the reactions usually published for qualitative work, the descriptions are necessarily very brief. The book, in this particular, can be recommended to the busy practitioner rather than to him who is greatly interested in urinary analysis—this being presumably the intention of the author. The same remark applies even more aptly to the chapter on quantitative analysis, in which Liebig's method for the determination of urea is not referred to; the hypobromite method being given as more convenient. The remainder of the volume is occupied by the space devoted to the examination of urinary sediments: each being classified under "microscopical character," "chemical character," and "occurrence."

We find, further, an analytical scheme for the study of calculi, taken from Witthaus's "Guide;" and, lastly, a description of the apparatus and reagents necessary to conduct the tests detailed in the body of the work.

Holland's is a still smaller book than the preceding in the number of pages contained, though the type is often not so large. It consists of "memoranda, chemical and microscopical, for laboratory use," and is by far not so complete as Jenning's "Guide." The covers are hinged to open at the top, and only one side of each leaf is printed; thus affording opportunity for the insertion of notes. The arrangement of the book is quite different from that of the other two; qualitative and quantitative analysis being united with microscopical examination, and with occasional notes on "import," in the discussion of the various constituents of the urine. After a few remarks on color, odor, reaction, and specific gravity, with the approximate determination of the total solids present, the study of the inorganic ingredients is discussed very briefly, and this followed by the consideration of the normal and abnormal organic substances of the urine; though "bile" receives less than a dozen lines under "color." Serum albumen is the only one of the albuminous bodies considered, but sugar is more fully treated. Acetone and diacetic acid are wholly ignored. The book contains, in addition, a short method of procedure for the analysis of urinary concretions. The illustrations, which are numerous, are well executed, and superior to those seen in many of the smaller books of this class. J. P. C. G.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL, IN 625 ILLUSTRATIONS. By CARL HEITZMAN, M.D. English edition by LOUIS HEITZMAN, M.D. 8vo. pp. xxii., 308. New York: J. H. Vail & Co., 1887.

THE title expresses exactly the purpose of this book. It consists essentially of illustrations explained by brief references in the text and